

I think that this is the best treatment for all burns whose severity is not great enough to cause sloughing. If sloughing does occur as a result of charred tissue, or later as a result of infection, the dead tissue should be removed as rapidly as it becomes loosened. Then the underlying exposed surface is cleaned with hydrogen peroxide, dried, and mopped with the picric acid solution. Over this put strips of rubber tissue that have been kept in a bichloride of mercury solution, 1 to 1,000. Then apply the picric acid compresses and cotton as before. The astringent action of the picric acid limits the exudation of serum by constricting the congested superficial capillaries, and does not interfere with the development of the new epithelium. Its antiseptic action prevents infection, and I have never seen any systemic toxic effect. The rubber strips furnish a non-irritating covering for the denuded surface, and do not disturb the granulations when they are removed. If the rubber tissue is applied in narrow strips and the edges permitted to overlap, the dressing will more perfectly congeal to the irregular surface. This dressing should be changed as often as is necessary to keep the surface clean and free from pus.

The treatment above outlined, allowing for modifications in each individual case, is one which I consider most nearly ideal with every degree of this most common accident, from a slight scald to that produced by the most terrific gas explosion.

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**Amebic Dysentery.** — Rogers (*B.M.J.*) reports marvellous results from India of the use of hypodermic injections of emetine in amebic dysentery. In fact this discovery is being hailed as one of the greatest therapeutic discoveries of the day. It has been proven to be so powerful as an amebicide as to be effective in dilutions of 1 to 100,000. When Rogers had the inspiration to use emetine hypodermically, he found it had no bad results. One-third to one-half a grain of the hydrochloride as it is more soluble than the bromide, represents 30 grains of the crude drug; and as 100 grains or more daily was often found necessary, the emetine may have to be pushed similarly. The amebae disappear in a few days, or hours even, the bleeding is checked, and the stools become normal. Moribund cases are soon up and about. Emetine is said to rarely fail.